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Psychology du rire. Par L. DUGAS. Paris, F. Alcan, 1902. pp. vii, 178. Price fr. 2.50.

M. Dugas, after setting forth the inadequacy of our present psychology of laughter, discusses in detail two forms of theory: that which treats of laughter qualitatively, in terms of the emotions and feelings which it expresses, and that which treats of it quantitatively, in terms of the amount of nervous energy which these various feelings and emotions release. He concludes that laughter is in every case an accident, an epiphenomenon. It is an expression of individuality, and consequently manifests as many forms as there are different types of mind or states of consciousness. Hence no single theory is possible. On the practical side, laughter may be an object of desire or aversion, but cannot be an end, an object of volition.

Causeries psychologiques. Par J. J. van BIERVLIET. Gand, A. Siffer; Paris, F. Alcan. N. d. pp. 165. Price fr. 3.00.

The author here brings together three popular and brightly written articles on psychological subjects. The first, *L'envers de la joie et de la tristesse*, deals chiefly with the James-Lange theory of emotion and with the views of Dugas and Fleury; the second, *Le problème de la mémoire en psychologie expérimentale*, devotes most space to the work of Ribot, Bourdon, Binet and V. Henri; the third, *Les formes de passage en psychologie*, seeks to show the relation between the normal condition of the mind and certain well-marked pathological phenomena, such as hallucination, suggested movement, and double personality.

A History of English Utilitarianism. By E. ALBEE. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York, The Macmillan Co., 1902. pp. xvi, 427.

Professor Albee has produced a notable work, and one which will be of high value to psychologists as well as to students of philosophy proper. Hitherto we have had no history of English ethics worthy the name: Whewell's *Lectures* of 1852 are hasty and controversial; Sidgwick's *Outlines* (1886) gives only about 100 pp. to English ethics; and other 'outlines,' such as the sketch in Wundt's *Ethics*, are still more condensed. Dr. Albee's chapters discuss Cumberland (2), Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, Berkeley, Gay and Brown, Hume, Hartley, Tucker (2), Paley and Bentham, John Mill (3), Herbert Spencer (3), and Henry Sidgwick (3). It is a pity that so good a book should not be better printed.

The Ethic of Freethought and other Essays and Addresses. By KARL PEARSON, F. R. S. Second edn., revised. London, A. and C. Black; New York, The Macmillan Co., 1901. pp. xiii, 431.

The Grammar of Science. By KARL PEARSON. Second edn., revised and enlarged, with 33 figures. London, A. and C. Black, 1900. pp. xvii, 548.

We are glad to call attention to these new editions of Professor Pearson's works. Neither of the books before us has undergone any substantial change, though both have been thoroughly revised by the author. The Grammar contains two additional chapters, dealing with fundamental conceptions in the field of biological science: ch. x, *Evolution: Variation and Selection*; ch. xi, *Evolution: Reproduction and Inheritance*. It need hardly be said that the works are standard in their respective fields.

Die wissenschaftlichen Grundlagen der Graphologie. By G. MEYER. Jena, G. Fischer, 1901. pp. 81, with 31 plates.

This work attempts to correlate handwriting and character, on the

ground of three principles: those of involuntary motor tendencies, of the ideal copy (*Leitbild* or *Zielbild*), and of the parallelism of the activity of writing with the associative activity at large. The author makes full use of modern psychological literature, and does his best with a topic which is certainly not yet 'spruchreif.'

La psychologie du rêve, au point de vue médical. By N. VASCHIDE and H. PIERON. Paris, J. B. Baillière et Fils, 1902. pp. 96. Fr. 1.50.

The thesis of this little book is that the dream is a valuable source of information not only of our mental but also of our bodily condition, and should therefore take its place among diagnostic symptoms. Not only nervous pathology, but pathology in general (typhoid fever, intestinal, cardiac and pulmonary affections) may make good use of it. Special attention is given to the rôle of dreaming in the insane consciousness, and in hystericals and epileptics. The treatment is practical, and many records of cases are given.

Anleitung beim Studium des Baues der nervösen Centralorgane im gesunden und kranken Zustande. By HEINRICH OBERSTEINER. Vierte, vermehrte und umgearbeitete Auflage, mit 250 Abbildungen. Leipzig und Wien, F. Deuticke, 1901. pp. xvii, 680.

The first edition of this standard work was published in 1887, and within a few years it had been translated into English, French, Italian and Russian. In face of this general recognition, the reviewer's task is easy. We need only say that the present edition is thoroughly up-to-date, and that the author has in many places simplified and clarified his exposition.

Fragments of Philosophy and Science, being Collected Essays and Addresses. By J. M. BALDWIN. New York, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1902. pp. xii, 389. Price \$2.50 net.

In this volume Professor Baldwin has brought together articles, essays, reviews, etc., published by him in various magazines during the past fifteen years. "It is thought worth while to gather them together because—and the selections are made with view to this—they are related to larger topics on which I have published more extensively—or intend to—in separate works." There is no new matter in the text, but an attempt has been made to bring the book up to date by means of foot-note references.

Thomas Henry Huxley. By E. CLODD. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1902. pp. xiii, 252. Price \$1.00 net.

This is an accurate and very readable sketch of Huxley's life and work. It owes much to L. Huxley's *Life and Letters*, as any future biography must do; but the material has been recast by the writer in attractive literary form.

Kant's Prolegomena to Any Future Metaphysics. Edited in English by Paul Carus. The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1902. pp. 301.

Although this translation is practically new, the efforts of Mahaffy, Bernard, Richardson and Bax are considered. To it are appended a convenient chronology of Kant's life and publications, and an index.

Leibniz Discourse on Metaphysics, Correspondence with Arnauld and Monadology. Translated by George R. Montgomery. The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1902. pp. 272.

These three treatises of Leibniz give a convenient survey of his philosophy in its genesis and final form. The first was written when he

was forty and was not published during his life, and the monadology appeared two years before his death. Only the monadology has never before been translated.

Outlines of Metaphysics, by JOHN S. MACKENZIE. Macmillan and Co., London, 1902. pp. 172. Price, \$1.10.

This small book, dedicated to Edward Caird, deals well with a great subject. The genesis of experience and the criticism of ideal constructions of various kinds constitute the leading themes, under which the special topics are—the general nature of experience; method and theories of metaphysics; sensation, perception, thought; ethical, æsthetic, religious, and speculative constructions.

Boethius's Consolation of Philosophy. Translated by W. V. Cooper. (The Temple Classics.) J. M. Dent and Co., London, 1902. pp. 175.

This tasteful little book is the first attempt at a twentieth century version of this work, the first translation of which was made by Alfred the Great.

Die Wirkungen des heiligen Geistes, nach der populären Anschauung der apostolischen Zeit und der Lehre des Apostels Paulus, von HERMANN GUNKEL. Göttingen, 1899. pp. 109.

This monograph is an admirable work with characteristic German thoroughness and written with abundant references to the available literature upon the subject.

The Problem of Consciousness in its Biological Aspects, by CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT. Reprinted from *Science*, July 4, 1902, Vol. 16, pp. 1-12.

The strict neurologists will, of course, refuse to follow the author in his chief lines of argument. Perhaps they will more strenuously object to the view that conscious actions are primary, and reflex and instinctive actions secondary. The germs of consciousness may very likely run down to the very lowest living organisms, but to prove that it is so commanding a factor in evolution, as the author assumes, is at present entirely impossible. In our humble opinion, our leading biologists like Whitman, Minot, and especially Brooks, who are becoming interested not only in psychological but in the epistemological theories, would render a better service for science by contributing to the comprehensive study of not only functions but the habits and life histories of animals which this author so well desires. If those to whom we look for the study of life are to divert themselves to formulating "dollish ideas" concerning the nature of consciousness—the most slippery and indefinite of all metaphysical conceptions—we are certainly in a bad way. If those who have spent their lives in tracing forms of microscopic tissues desire or need in fulfilment of some great law of human nature to enter a larger and more humanistic or psychic field, let them guide us psychologists in the study of the instincts of animals. If the current rage in certain philosophical quarters for analyzing ultimate reality—a passion now happily in a rapid stage of decline in the departments where it sprung—is to infect biologists, it will have another grievous sin to answer for.

Von der Nervenzelle und der Zelle im Allgemeinen, von PAUL KRONTHAL. G. Fischer, Jena, 1902. pp. 274.

The first part treats the biology of the nerve cell with chapters on staining and fixation and contains nine full page plates with description, on which the author bases his own interesting conclusions. The most important of these are that the leucocytes are the source from which the nucleus derives its chromatic substances; that the larger